08-13555-mg	Doc 51004-1	Filed 09/28/15 Pg 1 of 1	Entered 09/28/15 16:28:13	Exhibit 1
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	Page 1
1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 08-13555-scc
4	<b>x</b>
5	In the Matter of:
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7	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
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9	Debtors.
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11	x
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13	United States Bankruptcy Court
14	One Bowling Green
15	New York, New York 10004-1408
16	
17	September 17, 2015
18	10:04 A.M.
19	
20	BEFORE:
21	HON. SHELLEY C. CHAPMAN
22	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
23	
24	
25	ECRO: MATTHEW

	Page 3
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Page 5 has completed its initial review of the RMBS trustee's claims on the first 50,000 loan files. I think I have four general observations and then we'll get into more detail. As we discussed at the hearing in December, it's clear to us from looking at the files that each claim file presented is unique, it has unique challenges, unique factual issues. Each file has to be reviewed in context based on the underwriter, the lender and the borrower. Basically each, every loan has an individualized story and that has made our review process somewhat time consuming by the protocols working in that regard, and that is something that we expected remember when we had the hearing back in December. Two, the second general observation, the RMBS trustees have taken a very broad view of what documentation is sufficient to establish a claim. In many instances this broad view encompasses --THE COURT: Broad view meaning fewer documents. MR. COSENZA: Yeah, anything that could facially seem to be a claim, just throw it over to us for us to sort of rebut and have to, you know, make an assessment and rebut the claim. This is --THE COURT: Could you describe that in a little more detail? MR. COSENZA:

When you say a broad view, I'm reading

Sure.

THE COURT:

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that to mean skinny documentation.

MR. COSENZA: Yes.

THE COURT: But then the next thing that you said didn't seem consistent with that. So give me an example.

MR. COSENZA: Yeah, it's almost, I can give you several examples. I mean one example is there certain claims that have been put forward to us as obvious breaches of reps and warranties by borrower. When we provide over to the trustees the underwriting guidelines that the loan was written under, the loan actually comports with the underwriting guidelines, so we have to go through this process of them sending it over to us, us looking at it, saying well it actually comports with the underwriting guidelines, and then sort of putting that to the side. So step three is actually going to have more files than we had initially anticipated.

THE COURT: Does the protocol contemplate that in response to your hitting it back, so to speak, that they are then obligated to say you're right or does that go off into another bucket?

MR. COSENZA: So we now move on to step three, and this is, we're going to have sort of a rubber is going to meet the road in some sense. We're going to have a meet and confer business to business discussion. They have what their claim was, we have our basis for our rebuttal. And I think a number of these claims that they put forward are going to fall to the

side during that process. We hope, that's sort of our expectation based on what we've seen and sort of what we're putting back to them.

If that does not work, there's then step four of the protocol which is the claims facilitation process where both sides will have, you know, in essence a mediation process before a claims facilitator where it decides if it's really a viable claim, but there are some issues with that, there's going to be a discussion as to whether or not that moves on to step five and to Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. COSENZA: But in terms of the documentation, just some other issues that we've seen, just so I can highlight some of them for you.

Another example is, there have been claims put forward based on misrepresentations of income.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. COSENZA: And then to support that claim, the trustees will put forward a W-2 or tax return for a year or two after the loan was originated and that doesn't, that's an example of something where they haven't put forward you know sufficient evidence for us to show the breach occurred at the time of origination.

There are a number of other examples where there are typographical errors in the appraisal reports, they have put

Page 8 those forward to us, they're really not material errors in the appraisal's report. And we expect and we have a meeting, process with them, some of those claims are going to fall by the side. Another example is a number of claims were, they have claims of misrepresentation from the borrower, that this is a primary residence when in fact it was a second home. And it's clear when you actually look at the entire underwriting file for some of those that it was disclosed to the originator that these were in fact second homes so there's really no breach of misrepresentation by the borrower. But I guess the overall point, Your Honor is there is a lot of stuff being thrown to us on this first step that we thought we could whittle down by the trustees, we had to go through a more painstaking process and go through a lot more, you know, some more files than we expected. But --THE COURT: Can you characterize, I'd be surprised if you can but I'll ask anyway, can you characterize a percentage of you know what you've described? You know, like this reflects what we see with respect to 50 percent, 10 percent? Do you have a ballpark sense of how many? MR. COSENZA: I'll confer with my co-counsel but I would say here --THE COURT: It's more than anecdotal.

MR. COSENZA: Yeah.

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THE COURT: But it's not pervasive.

MR. COSENZA: It may be somewhat pervasive, it could be over 30 percent of the claims being put to us, if not higher. So it's an issue, and we're hoping in step three that there's obviously going to be a much more reasonable approach put forward by the trustees when they hear our rebuttals and understand the claims that really are, really don't have any merits and we don't have to waste time on step four or step five. That's why I mentioned before step three is really an important part of this process.

But there is a downside to this and that it is there's a lot more expense that we're incurring on step two to go through.

THE COURT: You know, I need to hear from the trustees first, but my observation would be that taking what you say as accurate then it ought to be the case that on a go forward basis the process is adjusted so that those same things do not continue to happen either because the protocol that's been set up internally, I'm looking at the trustee's counsel, either because the protocol that's been set up internally for the review before the claims come over to you needs to be tweaked or because individual reviewers or groups of reviewers are not correctly implementing the protocols that are in place. I'd rather believe that the instructions are correct and this is kind of human error than systematically folks are being

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help obviate more of the same happening. And again, these folks might stand up and tell me that you're completely wrong, or marginally wrong.

MR. COSENZA: One other part of this. There are weekly meet and confers between not the lawyers but basically between Duff & Phelps and the Lehman team sort of go through sort of big picture issues, so there are efforts that I think are going to be much more detailed over the next month or two to try to whittle these down.

THE COURT: So that's good. Okay.

MR. COSENZA: Third point, Your Honor, general point and observation, the trustees are presenting claims on virtually all nonperforming loans with a value of at least \$1,000, so we have a very low monetary threshold for the claims that are being put forward to us. Again, this is not surprising, but we were hoping to sort of get to the more substantive claims, you know, getting a lot more volume that's causing the trust to go through, or the estate to go through a lot more in terms of expenses.

And fourth, Your Honor, I think is the point, you know, the biggest point, due to the types of claims that are being put forward to us, we believe we have received a voluminous number of unwarranted claims. And the plan administrator can't justifiably accept those claims, and those claims are going to have to go through step three, step four

Page 16 1 take place at the time of loan. Again, that number of 2 typographical errors that they have thrown up to us in the 3 appraisal documents doesn't impact the substance of the 4 appraisal, some technical issues with the appraisal, they put those forward and we don't think those are bad appraisals 5 6 because the substantive data in the underlying appraisal is 7 accurate. 8 Again, the issue I raised before about whether or not 9 there's a misrepresentation as to whether or not this is a 10 primary residence or a secondary residence. We have a number of files that we've seen where we actually do a comprehensive 11 12 review of what the underwriters looked at and it's clear that 13 this was for a second home, not for a primary residence. 14 Again, we expect, we are hoping and we expect in step three all 15 those files will just fall right to the side. 16 THE COURT: And you also mentioned files that are 17 only in the thousand dollar range. 18 MR. COSENZA: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Can you characterize how many? 20 MR. COSENZA: I can ask Mr. Roe if you can just give 21 me one minute. Yeah, we don't know the number, Your Honor. So 22 I can speed things along, Your Honor, I don't have that number, 23 I can get it to you. 24 THE COURT: That's fine. I'm just trying to, you 25 know, gauge and --

Page 30 1 CERTIFICATION 2 I, Theresa Pullan, certify that the foregoing is a 3 correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording 4 of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 5 6 AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET\*\*00650 7 Theresa Pullan 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Veritext 23 330 Old Country Road Suite 300 24 25 Mineola, NY 11501